

PARTIAL MAY GOVERNMENT SENATE SESSION TODAY

Expect Open Differences To Reach Climax—Republicans Seem Set On An Extra Spring Session

(Republican A. P. Leased Wire) WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—Differences between democratic and republican leaders over the legislative situation, which have been heard daily since President Wilson made known his declaration not to call an extra session of the new congress until his return from France, may be heard in an extra session of the senate today with the calling up of the "Victory loan" bill.

Democratic senators have told the president that in their efforts to force an extra session, the republicans would undertake to defeat the measure which provides the means of financing the government during the remainder of this fiscal year.

The information did not change the president's plan. The democratic leaders determined to call up the bill tomorrow so that they might determine with reasonable certainty just what the prospects of rushing necessary legislation through before adjournment next Thursday.

It was said tonight that the republicans' course would await further conferences with the democratic and the soundings of republican senators' sentiments.

May Meet Day And Night Democratic leaders say notice has been given that the loan bill would be held exclusively and continuously before the senate until disposed of, by unbroken sessions day and night if necessary.

Whether the desire for an immediate extra session should be sacrificed to the questionable expediency of defeating the loan measure was vigorously debated among the republican senators, several of whom were said to have disapproved opposition to the bill.

Democratic leaders tonight expressed belief that the republicans would not defeat the bill by a filibuster, but they admitted that several important appropriations bills undoubtedly would fail.

Although much time was spent in the senate today in discussion of the issue of railroads and other subjects, considerable progress was made, there and in the house on the congested legislation. The house passed and sent to the senate the \$25,000,000 general deficiency and appropriations bill.

Other progress included: Formal presentation of the Victory loan bill to the senate; adoption by the house of the conference report on the long delayed water power development bill; conference agreement on hospital construction appropriations and negotiations expected to obtain a similar agreement of the billion dollar wheat guarantee measure.

Much Business Done At late night sessions tonight the house worked on its appropriations bill, the sundry civil measure, while the senate considered the conference report on the bill authorizing the 1920 census, the oil and coal leasing bill and minor appropriations measures.

Many minor bills were passed today by the senate in what members expected was a final reading of the calendar for unobjectionable measures. Objection to consideration of many measures was regarded as hindering their failure for the present session.

Chairman Jones of the senate woman suffrage committee announced late today that equal franchise advocates would make a final appeal for action on a compromise constitutional amendment designed to meet objections of southern senators who opposed the Susan B. Anthony draft recently defeated. The committee will meet tomorrow to report on the resolution.

Discussion of the legislative situation and the question of an extra session cropped out in the night debate. Senator Francis of Maryland, republican, urging his resolution for an extra session beginning March 5 and characterizing as vicious and un-American the prospect of rushing bills through at the session's close.

Senator Francis spoke only for four hours, and stopped only when he was promised adoption of the conference report on the 1920 census bill. He charged democrats with obstructing legislation and said that by decree and decision of the majority leaders it was proposed to kill legislation which the country needs, with adjournment of the congress and delay of an extra session. He said he was willing to stand until he dropped dead in an effort to secure an extra session on March 5.

WILL NOT RETURN RAILROADS UNTIL LEGISLATORS ACT

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—Uncertainty over the status of railroads in the immediate future was largely removed today by Director General Hines' announcement. After conferring with President Wilson, that the government would not return the roads back to private management until congress had more opportunity to consider a permanent program of legislation.

This was generally interpreted as meaning that the railroads would be under government management for at least another year and probably longer. It is a special session of congress is called early in the summer, legislation might be taken up, but most of them believed this could be completed within four or five weeks.

If there is no special session congress could not start on legislation much within a year. With the temporary status determined, the railroad management will go ahead vigorously with the program for making improvements and extensions, both for the sake of the rail properties and to stimulate the demand for materials and labor during the readjustment period.

Another effort will be the increased use of waterways in connection with Director Hines' expressed policy.

It was said at the railroad administration that the decision not to relinquish the railroads at this time was not a reversal of policy. The railroad administration has long advocated early relinquishment, it was explained, but until congress had had time to act on the proposed five year extension of government control or to consider other legislation.

KOREANS APPEAL TO UNITED STATES FOR INTERVENTION THERE

(Republican A. P. Leased Wire) PEKING, Feb. 28.—The members of the independent committee, representing the Korean people living in China, have presented to the American minister a petition asking that the United States government intervene with the peace conference in behalf of the Koreans.

The document says: "Your excellency: We Koreans, who are exiles in China, respectfully present our case to the American minister to China and ask him to aid us in our petition." "Following the violent seizure of Korea by Japan, the Korean people were nearly exterminated. Now, by the grace of God, the European war has been ended and the powerful monster has been destroyed. The great president of your country upholding human rights has declared that peoples have the right of self determination. From the depths of their utterances, the Korean people look to him with sincere gratitude and beg your excellency to convey to your government our prayers that the peace conference take up the problem of restoring the condition of our voiceless nation, containing two million oppressed people."

Accompanying the petition is the following document, setting forth the Korean claims:

"Firstly, for four thousand years Korea was an independent nation. Secondly, the rulers of Korea during the last few hundreds of its existence paid tribute in native products to the emperor of China. The treaty of internal administration of the country which had its own administration and was entirely independent.

"Third, using as a pretext the independence of Korea, Japan went to war with Russia in 1904 and 1905. The treaty of Shimonsu signed the independence of Korea, which was recognized by various foreign powers Japan's aggression against Korea was only a pretext for the purpose of robbing Korea of its sovereignty and was actually in fulfillment of Japan's purpose to injure the Korean administration.

"Fourthly, in 1904, Japan went to war with Russia, she declared that the war was fought to maintain the independence of Korea.

"Fifthly, Japan annexed Korea in 1910, abandoning her national honor and treaty obligations. The act was in total defiance of moral principles. That was in an age when might was right and no nation offered objection or extended pity to Korea.

"Sixthly, under the press of Japan, the Korean emperor of Korea gave up the sovereignty of the country.

"Seventhly, one man, Li Wan Yung, knew about this act. Can one man give privately one nation to another? Is it a thing to be allowed? This was not the action of the nation but of its emperor.

STRIKE RUN ASSEMBLY NOT; DEBATE AFTER

Unrest Grows In Germany As Law-Framers Fuss And Wrangle At Meet Over Party Differences

BERLIN, Feb. 28.—Lindner, a Munich butcher, who early in the week was said to have been the man who shot and killed Herr Auer, the Bavarian minister of the interior, is under arrest.

WEIMAR, Thursday, Feb. 27.—(By the Associated Press).—An attempt to debate the imperial defense bill, against which no one apparently has any special objection, resulted this morning in a series of personal verbal accusations. Dozens of speakers participated in the debate but the word fight was sharper between the majority and independent socialists.

Herr Brasse, independent socialist, started the trouble by a sharp criticism of the majority socialists on the matter of strikes in the Ruhr district, and four times was called to order and twice forbidden to criticize the president's rulings. Herr Schoepflin, majority socialist, endeavored in kind to carry forward the attack and also drew a reprimand from the presiding officer for the bitterness and intemperance of his remarks.

Herr Noske, secretary for military affairs, unwittingly threw fat in the fire by challenging Dr. Cohn, independent socialist, alleging that he had accepted several million rubles from Adolf Joffe, Russian ambassador to Germany. Dr. Cohn admitted that Joffe had given him a million rubles and ten and a half rubles. The rubles, he said, were still in bank, because he had been unable to draw against them. However, he said, the money was for Russian prisoners of war and Russian civilians in Germany. Only about 50,000 marks, he added, had been spent for literary purposes and political campaigns.

Herr Noske also launched a bitter attack against the independent socialists, terming them dangerous demagogues.

No scene in the Weimar assembly has equalled that of today. The serious minded members apparently are greatly upset and express the belief that it would be impossible to eliminate party differences.

Member Flee Hot Debate WEIMAR, Thursday, Feb. 28.—Discussion of the national army bill in the national assembly and a squabble over personalities that occurred this afternoon so greatly delayed the procedure of the assembly that it was unable even to begin the discussion of the new constitution, consideration of which had been set for today and the two days following. It was thought tonight that the constitution would come up tomorrow.

The assembly ended the morning session with a recess which was to have lasted until 3:30 o'clock, but it was 4 o'clock before the body actually reassembled. In then took up the bill for the re-enactment for the transition law, which provides broadly that the powers once vested in the emperor shall devolve upon the minister president. The bill provides that the powers of the former president shall be lodged with the senate and those of the former chancellor with the ministry.

Speakers from every part of the country, talked at length to a nearly empty house, the greater part of the members either having gone home or remaining in the lobbies.

President Ebert had had enough with the morning session of the assembly, and when the recess came he handed over the duties of the presiding officer to Vice President Conrad Haussmann, and disappeared for the day.

Strike Situation Grave BERLIN, Feb. 27, Thursday.—(By the Associated Press).—An official bulletin in the afternoon morning describes the strike situation as follows: "A general strike prevails in Thuringia and Saxony. No disturbances are reported. Leipzig is in the throes of a general strike which has paralyzed railroad traffic. The situation in Dresden is normal. The strike movement in the Ruhr district is receding.

"Military operations carried on by troops in Thuringia, Saxony and the Ruhr district are developing according to the government's program."

Factories Shut Down COPENHAGEN, Feb. 28.—The town of Struth, Prussia, is without electric light and street car service as a result of the general strike there and the workers are demanding the immediate socialization of mines and factories and the recognition of soldiers and workers council, according to a report from Berlin.

The soldiers and workers' council at Leipzig has declared a general strike. The workers of 23 towns in Thuringia already have joined the strike movement there. The strike, it is declared, will not affect hospitals, waterworks or the food supply.

YANK REGIMENT DECORATED GENOA, Feb. 28.—The 322nd American infantry regiment today was presented a gold medal in recognition of American intervention on behalf of the Italian government. The presentation was made on behalf of the city of Genoa.

Globe Unions Condemn State Labor Council

GLOBE, Ariz., Feb. 28.—At the meeting of the Globe-Miami central labor union last night a resolution condemning the policies of the Arizona Labor Journal published at Phoenix by the state federation of labor, and the published statements of Secretary George D. Smith, predicting the end of trades unions affiliated with the central body, were adopted. The resolution of the state federation of labor it requires the signature of five local unions to initiate a recall petition against an officer of the federation. Officers of the union say if signatures needed are obtained, recall proceedings will be started against Smith.

Officials of the central labor union are: Leroy Kennedy, of Globe-Miami typographical union, president; Joe Farmer of structural ironworkers' union, vice president; W. J. Barry, of Globe-Miami cooks and waiters' union, secretary and treasurer.

LAY BARE TERRIBLE LIVING CONDITIONS IN BOLSHEVNIK LAND

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—Additional light on conditions in the portions of Russia under bolshevik control is given in a summary of reports secured recently from a number of refugees who passed through Helsinki on their way from Moscow to Stockholm. The summary was made public today by the state department because of the various conflicting reports of conditions which have been received recently.

"The party at Helsinki," said the summary, "was composed of French, British, Belgian and Italian citizens, most of them Red Cross workers. The reports all agree as to the excessive cost of all necessities and scarcity of food. Dog meat is quoted at four rubles (two dollars) a pound; horse meat at fifteen rubles per pound; pork at thirty rubles and bread at fifteen rubles. The country is practically stripped of all manufactured articles, especially wearing apparel, and all grain and supplies are requisitioned by the soviet government from peasants who receive nothing in return.

"Typhus is reported to be spreading. 1,000 new cases being reported at Moscow weekly and the hospitals are unable to care of them. Lack of milk has resulted in many deaths of children from starvation.

"The food situation is very bad and the food is distributed in three categories: a full ration for the government, a heavy work, a half portion to employees of the soviet government and private house and general office work and one-fourth portion to people not engaged in any occupation.

"The portions depend upon the supplies at hand, a full portion generally being one pound of bread daily. Soldiers get an army portion of two pounds of bread and a half pound of meat daily and an additional monthly allowance of two and one-half pounds of sugar and one and one-half pounds of fat.

"Other clothes and necessities can only be secured through permission of the government by cards and by fixed prices.

"The rumor as to the nationalization of women is not true, although such a decree has been issued by the commissar of Saratov, but was immediately cancelled by the soviet government and the commissar promptly dismissed.

"It is not known that any serious conflicts exist between Trotsky and Lenin. The bolshevik power is maintained by force of arms and terror as well as by an elaborate system of spy work.

"Most of the factories have been obliged to shut down and those that are still running do not produce one-third of the normal output."

DEFICIENCY BILL PASSED BY HOUSE WITH MANY RIDERS

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—The general deficiency bill, appropriating \$27,719,000 and carrying various legislative riders, including one for investigation looking to the establishment of a national budget system, was passed today by the house.

Provision is made for the payment to congressmen who served in the army or navy during the war of the amount they would have received in congress as salary and clerk hire allowances.

An amendment proposed by Representative Good of Iowa forbids the use of any money provided by the bill by government agencies for propaganda designed to perpetuate themselves. Mr. Good told the house that the United States employment service had spent thousands of dollars sending telegrams and letters to labor unions and churches urging them to appeal to their congressmen to continue the department.

CAPITAL MUCH INTERESTED IN "RISK" SENAL

Solons Try To Explain That President Did Or Did Not Make Reputed Statement On Irish Question

(Republican A. P. Leased Wire) WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—Just what was said about Ireland at the White House dinner conference Wednesday night was the subject of interested discussion at the capitol today after Secretary Tumulty had issued a denial of one statement attributed to President Wilson. What Mr. Tumulty specifically denied and said in behalf of the president was "a deliberate falsehood," was the following: "The president told the Irish question was a matter between Ireland and England, that Ireland would not have any voice in the peace conference at present."

The president told the committee that the Irish question was a matter between Ireland and England, that Ireland would not have any voice in the peace conference at present. Mr. Tumulty said he did not know what papers had published the above, but that it had been quoted in a telegram to the White House. Many messages of protest are said to have been received from Irish organizations based on various reports of the mention of Ireland at the conference. Mr. Tumulty declined to add anything to his former denial, which asked what the president did tell his guests.

Several members of the congressional foreign relations committee who attended the conference informed newspaper correspondents that the president had made a statement to the general effect of the one to which Mr. Tumulty referred.

Has To Correct Himself In attacking an account of the conference by the New York Sun correspondent, on the senate floor today, Senator Hitchcock, chairman of the foreign relations committee, declared that the Irish problem was not brought up seriously and said at first that the president had not answered the question asked on the subject.

Later, however, he accepted a correction by Senator Williams of Mississippi, who interrupted him with a statement of his recollection that the president did say that the league had nothing to do with domestic questions, which was about correct.

Senator Borah of Idaho pressed Senator Hitchcock for a further explanation. "If I understand the senator correctly," said Senator Borah, "what the president said with reference to the question, since he has raised the question himself with reference to Ireland, was that the league had nothing to do with it."

Mr. Hitchcock said that that was the recollection of the senator from Mississippi and that he accepted it as it was quite definite.

"And that," continued Senator Borah, "was the matter therefore with which the league had nothing to do, which must necessarily be settled by Ireland and England."

"The senator can draw his own conclusion," said Senator Hitchcock.

GEN. CROWDER WILL VISIT CUBA TO ADVISE LEGISLATION THERE

(Republican A. P. Leased Wire) WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—Major General Crowder, "dove" advocate general and provost marshal general of the army, will leave shortly for Cuba to accept an invitation to advise with the Cuban president and congress on the revision of election laws. Secretary Baker today announced President Wilson's approval of the trip.

In making the announcement, Secretary Baker said: "You may be interested to know, as I am interested to tell you, that I have requested the state department to notify President Menocal of Cuba that the war department is very much pleased at the invitation extended by the president of Cuba to General Crowder to go to Cuba and consult with the Cuban legal authorities on the subject of modifications of their election legislation and has arranged to permit General Crowder to go. He will leave shortly."

"I would be very glad to have you add that the war department and the army generally feel that this is a very fine tribute to General Crowder, whose services in Cuba are known to the Cuban people and evidently have been highly valued that the president regards the call to General Crowder as a call to a man in whom the Cuban people have the highest confidence. It is a contribution also of the possibility of co-operation between the two republics."

In the absence of General Crowder, the senior officer of his corps present in Washington automatically would assume the duties of judge advocate general, but Mr. Baker indicated that he had not made up his mind as to action to be taken in that connection. Brigadier General Samuel T. Ansell, who recently testified before congressional committees in protest against injustices of court martial sentences in the army, is Judge Crowder's immediate assistant and senior officer of the corps and has been assigned as judge advocate general in his chief's absence.

General Crowder while serving with the American army of occupation in Cuba was assigned to draft the election laws for the new republic and later to supervise the first presidential election.

HEIR HOBENZOLLERN CONTINUES TO LIVE QUIETLY IN HOLLAND

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 28.—(By the Associated Press).—The Dutch governor of Utrecht who has surveillance over the former German emperor visited the castle of Count von Bentinck last night, supposedly in connection with the recent activities of William Hohenzollern, and German officials who have visited him. Since the publication in Holland of Associated Press dispatches telling of these visits the officials have ceased to come here.

The former monarch has not gone beyond the castle grounds in the last nine weeks and apparently has no intention of moving to another location, although many reports have been current regarding the leasing of a castle at Hardenbroek near Doorn, which belongs to another member of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem. The correspondence of Count von Bentinck and found the castle mentioned to be almost entirely unfurnished. The only point in its favor is its lonely position, a mile from any other habitation.

Herr Hohenzollern's attendants also deny any intention of moving and this is strengthened by further precautions recently taken around the von Bentinck castle to shield its guest from the public gaze. The rail officials have been told above the garden had been thickly boarded and topped with barbed wire.

While the ex-emperor performs his daily task of saving wood for three hours a week, he is said to be on the grounds, mostly alone. The former ruler is still engaged afternoons in replying personally to thousands of letters of greeting received on the occasion of his recent birthday. It is reported that several efforts have been made by his supporters to induce him to return to Germany, but without success.

The German government apparently continues to pay the salaries of the former Kaiser's servants and even makes arrangements for them to be relieved at regular intervals, although his staff is much smaller than his, Count Chamberlain von Gontard continues his functions, still remaining a state official under the orders of the "hoff marschallant" or lord chamberlain in Berlin.

General von Eitel, who has been in attendance upon his former imperial master, left today for a visit to Germany, accompanied by the younger von Bentinck, who was formerly in the German navy.

GERMAN SUBMARINES COMING TO U. S. FOR PUBLIC EXHIBITION

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—Six of the German submarines surrendered in British harbors are to be brought to the United States soon for exhibition to the public and for study by American experts. They will be representatives of the various types of U-boats, from mine planters to the great deep sea cruisers.

In announcing today that arrangements for bringing the submarines across the Atlantic had been completed, the navy department said the six craft were of various types and sizes, and of enemy submarines to the United States.

The ultimate disposition of the German undersea fleet, together with the surrendered German war craft, is still subject to the decision of the peace council. It was stated officially in the department today.

"The status of these vessels is no wise changed," said the statement. Regarding the bringing of the submarines to America, the department's statement said: "Arrangements have been completed to bring to United States ports six of the German submarines recently delivered in British harbors. These vessels, selected as representing the different types of German submarines, will be brought over for exhibition to the public and for study by our engineers, constructors and submarine officers of the scientific aspect of the machinery, much of which is said to be very highly developed."

There was no indication that decision had been reached as to the ports at which the submarines would be on public exhibition.

THREE THOUSAND MORE COME HOME

NEW YORK, Feb. 28.—Bringing 3,000 troops, including the 35th regiment of field artillery (negro) complete with the exception of 43 officers who remain in France on detached service, the transport Maui arrived here from Brest today after a voyage of 12 days. The cargo comprised about 1,000 men, Texas, Illinois, Michigan and Iowa, and Kansas and a convalescent detachment of 1,042 sick and wounded were among the other units on board.

SENATORS AGAIN ATTACK WILSON LEAGUE ACTION

Lodge, Freylinghausen And Lenroot See League As Planned A Bar To American Policy.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—Republican senators today returned to their assault on the constitution of the league of nations as proposed to the peace conference at Paris, with Senator Lodge of Massachusetts, who will be chairman of the powerful relations committee in the new senate, making his first pronouncement since the document became public.

Criticism by the republicans did not pass unchallenged. Chairman Hitchcock of the foreign relations committee took sharp issue with the Massachusetts senator, denouncing as preposterous his suggestion that the league would take from America its right of self defense.

Delivering before crowded floors and galleries an address he had prepared before attending the White House dinner conference last Wednesday night, Senator Lodge warned the American people to make no mistake before departing from the policies of Washington and to insist upon revision of the league constitution. Later in the day Senators Lenroot of Wisconsin and Freylinghausen of New Jersey made additional demands for amendment of the charter.

Senator Lodge Assails Plan Senator Lodge, speaking before an audience which included diplomatic representatives of several foreign nations, deplored proposals to give powers to the league, which, he said, would cause the Monroe doctrine to "disappear," would abridge American sovereignty and in the end promote misunderstandings and war instead of the peace which the world so much desired.

The Massachusetts senator assailed especially the provisions for territorial guarantees, mandates and disarmament. Besides demanding revision of these clauses, the senator declared that domestic questions, such as immigration, should be definitely placed beyond the authority of the league. He said the entire document was loosely drawn, admitting of wide interpretation, and added that it should be redrafted to make dispute of construction impossible.

Senator Lodge told the senate that for Lincoln's government of the people, by the people and for the people, the United States should not substitute on many vital points government of, for and by other people, and declared that the league should pause and consider well before taking "this fateful step."

"We are asked," said the senator, "to move away from George Washington toward the other end of the line, at which stands the sinister figure of Trotsky, the champion of internationalism. We are asked to surrender the chasm which now guards American freedom and order from Russian anarchy and destruction."

Other Senators Join In Attack Like Senator Lodge, Senator Lenroot and Freylinghausen warned against acceptance of the league constitution without careful deliberation and without fundamental revision. While favoring a league that would not conflict with American principles and sovereignty, Senator Lenroot urged that as the project is an experiment, its life should be limited to ten years with provisions for renewal if it proves successful.

Freylinghausen's Assault WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—Disputing any assumption that President Wilson represents public sentiment in proposing America's participation in the league of nations, Senator Freylinghausen of New Jersey, republican, speaking today in the senate, demanded that the country be fully informed and allowed to express its decision before the senate is called upon to ratify the peace treaty.

"The president is the chosen leader of the United States," Senator Freylinghausen said. "Any proposal which he makes will naturally carry with it great weight. If he proposes in behalf of the United States the use of the army and navy in order to preserve the peace of the world that depends on what position will the senate take in the matter."

"Consequently we will be free to reject anything which the president may negotiate. We will not be bound, be free from embarrassment should any nations say to us: 'Your chief executive spoke in behalf of the American public and supposedly voiced their voice.'"

Senator Freylinghausen said that notwithstanding the fact that the president gave assurances that the conclusion of peace was of "transcendental importance, spring has almost come and the president has returned without any treaty of peace."

Says Wilson Didn't Consult Senate He added that the president has never communicated, as he promised, any information to congress, during

NEWS EPITOME

FOREIGN German constitution assembly scene of violent party fights, while agitation increases in country. Koreans appeal for American aid in obtaining just settlement of quarrel with Japan. Former Kaiser shows no disposition to leave his quiet and safe Dutch dwelling.

DOMESTIC Wilson plan and moves toward nation league are again tossed on senate floor. Expect a party row in congress today. Railroads not to be returned to owners for at least a year yet, said. Globe central labor union passes resolution condemning policies of state labor federation and George Smith, its secretary.

LOCAL Man falls dead while being booked at police station. Dairy club meetings to be held throughout county this week. Meas to have \$100,000 hotel. Daughter returning from parents on desert cannot be found. J. B. Van Riper sentenced from 30 years to life. No sign of break in deadlock in house over good roads legislation. Industrial survey of city to be made this week.

Attend the Primary Today

There will be no excitement there, nobody soliciting votes for favorite candidates, but the voters should be there just the same. Their presence will have the effect of inspiring the candidates who will be nominated and elected today. They will know that the people are behind them with a friendly interest in them and they will therefore be able to throw a great deal more vim into their work.

Also, a good vote at the primary today will have the advertising value of a good census showing. Moreover, a good vote today will be a good citizenship showing, and that is a better advertisement than a showing of numbers.

Turn on the Spotlight

Mr. Businessman, the boys who fought for you want to know the truth about the employment situation in this city, and they want you to help them determine it.

On another page you will find a questionnaire regarding your employees, and you will help them and yourself if you will fill it out and have it ready when they call.

The returned service men want jobs, and you want men. Here is the logical way to get the right man on the right job.

Through the co-operation of the Soldiers' and Sailors' club and the citizens' committee, this industrial survey will be made, and when it is completed it will doubtless set at rest the many rumors that are going about, to the effect that you have forgotten your pledged word to re-employ the men who went away to fight for you.

The 1,000 employers in this section will all be interviewed, whether they employ one man or a hundred. With ten men engaged in the survey, allowing 20 minutes to the interview, the work should be completed in three days. You can shorten the time necessary for the survey and thereby hasten the time when your work will have men to do it and our men will have work to do.

Will you fill out that questionnaire, while you think of it?